

The Jeffersonian Democrat.

J. O. CONVERSE, Proprietor.

A Weekly Newspaper, Devoted to the Dissemination of Republican Principles, Education, Temperance, Literature, Agriculture, and the News of the Day.

TERMS—\$1.50 per Annum.

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CHARDON, GEauga COUNTY, OHIO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1862.

WHOLE NO. 627.

The Jeffersonian Democrat
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT
CHARDON, Geauga County, Ohio.

Office directly over the new Store of Wilkins & Kelley, west side of the Public Square.

TERMS:—

For all kinds of merchandise produced in payment, at the market price.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Local Advertisements will be inserted as follows:—

One square three insertions, \$1.00

One square six insertions, \$2.00

One square nine insertions, \$3.00

One square twelve insertions, \$4.00

One square fifteen insertions, \$5.00

One square eighteen insertions, \$6.00

One square twenty-one insertions, \$7.00

One square twenty-four insertions, \$8.00

One square twenty-seven insertions, \$9.00

One square thirty insertions, \$10.00

One square thirty-three insertions, \$11.00

One square thirty-six insertions, \$12.00

One square thirty-nine insertions, \$13.00

One square forty-two insertions, \$14.00

One square forty-five insertions, \$15.00

One square forty-eight insertions, \$16.00

One square fifty-one insertions, \$17.00

One square fifty-four insertions, \$18.00

One square fifty-seven insertions, \$19.00

One square sixty insertions, \$20.00

One square sixty-three insertions, \$21.00

One square sixty-six insertions, \$22.00

One square sixty-nine insertions, \$23.00

One square seventy-two insertions, \$24.00

One square seventy-five insertions, \$25.00

One square seventy-eight insertions, \$26.00

One square eighty-one insertions, \$27.00

One square eighty-four insertions, \$28.00

One square eighty-seven insertions, \$29.00

One square ninety insertions, \$30.00

One square ninety-three insertions, \$31.00

One square ninety-six insertions, \$32.00

One square ninety-nine insertions, \$33.00

One square one hundred insertions, \$34.00

One square one hundred and one insertions, \$35.00

One square one hundred and two insertions, \$36.00

One square one hundred and three insertions, \$37.00

One square one hundred and four insertions, \$38.00

One square one hundred and five insertions, \$39.00

One square one hundred and six insertions, \$40.00

One square one hundred and seven insertions, \$41.00

One square one hundred and eight insertions, \$42.00

One square one hundred and nine insertions, \$43.00

One square one hundred and ten insertions, \$44.00

One square one hundred and eleven insertions, \$45.00

One square one hundred and twelve insertions, \$46.00

One square one hundred and thirteen insertions, \$47.00

One square one hundred and fourteen insertions, \$48.00

One square one hundred and fifteen insertions, \$49.00

One square one hundred and sixteen insertions, \$50.00

One square one hundred and seventeen insertions, \$51.00

One square one hundred and eighteen insertions, \$52.00

One square one hundred and nineteen insertions, \$53.00

One square one hundred and twenty insertions, \$54.00

One square one hundred and twenty-one insertions, \$55.00

One square one hundred and twenty-two insertions, \$56.00

One square one hundred and twenty-three insertions, \$57.00

One square one hundred and twenty-four insertions, \$58.00

One square one hundred and twenty-five insertions, \$59.00

One square one hundred and twenty-six insertions, \$60.00

One square one hundred and twenty-seven insertions, \$61.00

One square one hundred and twenty-eight insertions, \$62.00

One square one hundred and twenty-nine insertions, \$63.00

One square one hundred and thirty insertions, \$64.00

One square one hundred and thirty-one insertions, \$65.00

One square one hundred and thirty-two insertions, \$66.00

One square one hundred and thirty-three insertions, \$67.00

One square one hundred and thirty-four insertions, \$68.00

One square one hundred and thirty-five insertions, \$69.00

One square one hundred and thirty-six insertions, \$70.00

One square one hundred and thirty-seven insertions, \$71.00

One square one hundred and thirty-eight insertions, \$72.00

One square one hundred and thirty-nine insertions, \$73.00

One square one hundred and forty insertions, \$74.00

One square one hundred and forty-one insertions, \$75.00

One square one hundred and forty-two insertions, \$76.00

One square one hundred and forty-three insertions, \$77.00

One square one hundred and forty-four insertions, \$78.00

Governor's Message.

THE REBELLION AND WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

Fellow citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

Our devout thanks are due to Almighty God for the signal blessings conferred on our country.

While an unparalleled rebellion of a part of the National Confederacy is warring against the Government, and marshalling immense armies to aid its attempt to destroy the Union, the Government, under the blessings of Providence, has preserved the Capital of the Nation; maintained its authority over a large majority of the States; prescribed the limits within which the insurrection is confined; established its supremacy over Delaware, Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, whose social sympathies were to so small extent with the insurgent States; reclaimed, by memorable naval victories, important posts in those States; and by the wisdom and vigor of its measures, removed every doubt of its power to speedily suppress the Rebellion, restore its Constitutional authority over every State in the Union, and permanently maintain the high position of the Nation among the leading States of the world. The threatening crisis through which the Government is passing must take its place in history as exhibiting, beyond all precedents, the inherent vitality and power of free institutions, while the failure of the Rebellion to accomplish its purpose of destroying the Government, will, under the guidance of Providence, be instrumental in vindicating its superiority over all other Governmental forms, and powerfully contribute to its introduction among less favored nations.

THE STATE.

The blessings of Providence have likewise been showered upon the States. Their agricultural products have been large, and with the exception of those brought upon the people by the war, they have had no unusual calamities of any kind. All parties, too, have harmonized in the prosecution of the war, and exhibited their patriotism in an unusual degree, by throwing away party for the sake of country.

PROGRESS OF THE STATE.

The growth of population in Ohio is most remarkable. In 1802, when the constitution was formed, Ohio had 60,000 people. In 1800 the census gave her 45,000. From 1800 to 1820 it received an addition of 536,000 persons. From 1820 to 1840 the addition was 938,000. From 1840 to 1860 it was 820,000.

Thus compare the period of 1812, (the war with Great Britain,) the period of 1832, (South Carolina nullification,) and the present. The able bodied men over twenty-one years of age were:

In 1812, 60,000

In 1832, 220,000

In 1860, 500,000

With the growth of population in a State, where four-fifths of the people are yet agricultural, the growth of agricultural production must be correspondingly large. The census of the United States for 1840 and 1850, with the annual returns of crops, made under the direction of State laws, furnish the means of an accurate comparison. Taking the aggregate of all cereal crops, together with potatoes, for three decennial periods, we have these results:

In 1839, 71,404,603

In 1849, 92,945,164

In 1859, 122,349,165

The following is a comparison of the productions of iron, coal and salt, in 1840 and 1860:

Furnaces. Pig Iron. Value.

In 1840—59 25,395 tons. \$648,975

In 1860—199 305,300 tons. \$3,171,000

Coal. Men. Value.

In 1840—353,140 439 286,000

In 1860—500,000 7000 5,000,000

Salt. Value.

In 1840—297,310 82,205

In 1860—300,000 800,000

Last year the Report of the Commissioner of Statistics contained a summary of the entire industry of the State, compiled from the returns of the United States census. The aggregate value of industry (not agricultural) was \$122,867,200, showing an increase from 1840 to 1860 of one hundred per cent, and from 1850 to 1860 of ninety-eight per cent—the whole increase in twenty years, being just fourfold. Several particular branches of industry and the arts, such as the products of coal and salt, and the manufacture of clothing and distilled liquors, have increased in a much greater ratio.

The aggregate of roads, railroads and canals, is nearly as follows:

Canals. 900 miles.

Railroads. 3,000 "

Turpentine. 3,400 "

Common Roads. 67,000 "

Nor has the extension of commerce been confined to the land. Our tonnage on the lakes and rivers has increased threefold in twenty years, and our trade with Canada, which is very important, fourfold. For many years Ohio has built more vessels than the majority of the States, and is now the fifth in ship building.

From this statement of the increased population, production, industry and commerce of Ohio, it follows that its wealth, which is but the creation of free elements, must have increased in equal proportion. At the time we were about forming our Constitution, sixty years since, it is doubtful whether the entire State, considered as property, could be fairly estimated at more than forty millions of dollars. In 1840, the assessed value of property was but \$128,353,657, or threefold that of 1802. In 1850, under a new principle of assessment, the valuation was \$439,966,340, or threefold that of 1840. In 1860, the aggregate value of property was \$888,402,601, or double that of 1850.

The increase in the extent and application of public education to the people, may be estimated from the following proportions, between the population at given periods, and the number attending all the places of education:

In 1839—254,612 16 per cent. pop. in school.

In 1849—357,628 14 "

In 1859—600,024 26 "

MORALS OF SOCIETY.

The average number of indictments for crimes in Ohio, for four years ending 1861, was 3,400, of which one-half were statutory offenses, and the residue crimes against persons or property. The proportion of crimes is about the same as in Great Britain, but the proportion against property is much less.

The average number of deaths by violence in Ohio is 500, or one in 4,700. The average number in Prussia is one in 1,873. Crimes of violence seem, therefore, to be much less frequent than on the continent of Europe.

The number of marriages in Ohio varies but little from one in one hundred; in Prussia, one in one hundred and ten. But the number in Germany is probably greater than in either France or England. Illegitimacy and infanticide, though frequent in densely populated countries, are comparatively rare here.

Reviewing these external tests of social morality, we find that, while social evils of great magnitude exist among the most civilized States, our own proportion is less than in older countries, and sufficiently moderate to prove that the existence of extraordinary freedom has not given rise to extraordinary vice. The statistics of the State show that one-half of all its crimes are due to intemperance.

The State Board of Agriculture is largely promoting agricultural interests, and an experimental station, under its direction, is part of the State reform farm, is recommended. It is also recommended that the Board be represented in the great London exhibition, in May next.

The various benevolent institutions of the State are in a prosperous condition.

The number of patients in the Central, Northern and Southern Lunatic Asylums, at the end of the last fiscal year, were:

Central Lunatic Asylum, 252

Northern " 141

Southern " 159

Total, 552

The expenditures for current and general purposes, were:

Central Lunatic Asylum, \$38,478.78

Northern " 26,383.45

Southern " 27,944.41

Total, \$92,806.67

Equal to \$167 for each patient

In the Blind Asylum, 120

Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 140

Idiot Asylum, 41

Total, 304

The expenditures during the year were:

For the Blind, \$16,950.00

For the Deaf and Dumb, 23,578.00

For the Idiots, 7,680.00

Total, \$48,208.00

Equal to \$158 for each pupil.

This does not include Longview Lunatic Asylum of Hamilton county. By the act of March 10, 1857, the State agreed to pay to this Asylum, on an equal to the tax raised in Hamilton county, for Lunatic Asylums purposes. The amount thus appropriated last year was \$14,148.

Number of patients, 357

Expenditures of past year, \$56,050.20

Equal to \$140 per patient.

The Governor regards these expenditures as unacceptably large.

The reform school has been unusually successful. The average number of inmates has been 178, and the number released, 77, and two have escaped. Not a case of sickness has occurred, requiring a physician. Its cost, in 1861, was \$18,344.00.

The number of convicts in the Penitentiary has diminished in the last year. The average number during the year was 365, while at the present time there is but 324. The building has been so enlarged as to accommodate 1,000 convicts. The cash receipts for the past year were \$92,823.11, and the labor of convicts on new streets was \$13,066.30. The total expense was \$100,135.28. In the treatment of the prisoners, kindness and religious instruction are blended with regular but not oppressive labor, and are producing results propitious to morality and to virtuous sympathy.

Yearly interest is solicited for the correction of whatever defects there may be in our penitentiary system.

Numerous applications have been made to me for the exercise of the pardoning power, by the Judges by whom the cases were tried, upon the grounds that the periods of confinement were longer than the circumstances would justify, and that the sentences had been made so because minimum periods had been fixed by law, and no discretion, below those limits, was left to the Judge. An examination of many of the cases has satisfied me of the force of these considerations, and the pardoning power has accordingly been exercised. Reflection upon the subject has brought me to the conclusion that it would be best to take away the minimum limit in all cases, and leave the Judge to fix the time, below maximum limit, as his judgment, in view of all the circumstances of each case, may determine.

Punishments should be dealt out more with reference to the reformation of the offender than anything else.

THE NEW STATE HOUSE.

The total cost of the State House, thus far, has been \$1,329,121.43; and \$60,431 will be required to complete it.

STATE LIBRARY.

The State Library has been established forty-four years. In that time \$43,983 have been expended for its increase and 24,074 volumes have been received in it, by purchase and donation, and by means of exchange with State and Society Libraries.

FINANCES.

The disturbed condition of the country has not prevented the State from meeting its pecuniary obligations promptly. The following is a summary of the condition of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending Nov. 15th, 1861:

RECEIPTS.

From Treasury, Nov. 15, 1860, \$ 66,000.15

From Gov. Rev. from Taxes, \$65,925.16

From Canal—\$143,767.13

From U. S.—\$245,000.00

Other sources—\$1,110.53

Total, \$462,758.47

From Treasury, Nov. 15, 1861, \$ 66,000.15

From Gov. Rev. from Taxes, \$65,925.16

From Canal—\$143,767.13

From U. S.—\$245,000.00

Other sources—\$1,110.53

Total, \$462,758.47

From Treasury, Nov. 15, 1862, \$ 66,000.15

From Gov. Rev. from Taxes, \$65,925.16

From Canal—\$143,767.13

From U. S.—\$245,000.00

Other sources—\$1,110.53

Total, \$462,758.47

From Treasury, Nov. 15, 1863, \$ 66,000.15

From Gov. Rev. from Taxes, \$65,925.16

From Canal—\$143,767.13

From U. S.—\$245,000.00

Other sources—\$1,110.53

Total, \$462,758.47

From Treasury, Nov. 15, 1864, \$ 66,000.15

From Gov. Rev. from Taxes, \$65,925.16

From Canal—\$143,767.13

From U. S.—\$245,000.00

Other sources—\$1,110.53

Total, \$462,758.47

From Treasury, Nov. 15, 1865, \$ 66,000.15

From Gov. Rev. from Taxes, \$65,925.16

From Canal—\$143,767.13

From U. S.—\$245,000.00

Other sources—\$1,110.53

Total, \$462,758.47

From Treasury, Nov. 15, 1866, \$ 66,000.15

From Gov. Rev. from Taxes, \$65,925.16

Bank's Fd from Taxes—\$492,613.07

From school Tax—\$1,476.47

Other sources—\$8,103.34

Total, \$502,992.92

Common School Fund from Taxes—\$1,301,839.93

Sinking Fund—\$1,230,346.13

National Road Fund from Taxes—\$1,230,346.13

Bank Redemption Fund from sale of Stocks—\$2,000.00

Total Receipts—\$5,023,206.33

Disbursements—

From Gen. Rev. project—\$27,726.78

Canal—\$305,129.77

Military Fund—\$1,496,025.51

Sinking Fund—\$1,230,346.13

R. R. Coupon—\$1,230,346.13

Common School Fund—\$1,301,839.93